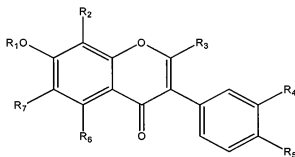


LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listing of claims in the application. For the Examiner's convenience a complete listing of all claims incorporating the amendments made herein is attached as Appendix A.

Claims 1-6. Cancelled

7. (Previously presented) A method of reducing alcohol consumption in a mammal comprising administering a compound of Formula I



Formula I

wherein:

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, branched or straight chain (C_1-C_6) haloalkyl, (C_3-C_6) cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C_1-C_6) alkoxy (C_3-C_6) cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_6) cycloalkylcarbonyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, and phenyl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, and heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C_1-C_3) alkyl, (C_1-C_3) haloalkyl, (C_1-C_3) alkoxy, (C_1-C_3) haloalkoxy, (C_1-C_3) alkylamino, di (C_1-C_3) alkylamino, (C_1-C_2) alkoxy (C_1-C_2) alkyl, (C_1-C_2) alkylamino (C_1-C_2) alkyl, di (C_1-C_2) alkylamino (C_1-C_2) alkyl, (C_1-C_3) alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_3) alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_3) alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C_1-C_3) alkylaminocarbonyl;

R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkoxy;

R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (C_1-C_6) alkoxycarbonyl, and carboxy;

R_4 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy;

R₅ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, halo, branched or straight chain (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, (C₃-C₆)alkadienyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₆)haloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C₂-C₆)alkynyloxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbonyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₄-C₆)alkoxy-carbonylalkyl, (C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl;

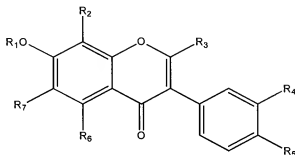
R₆ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy; and

R₇ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and halogen;

with the proviso that R₅ cannot be hydroxy when R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₆, and R₇ are all hydrogen;

in an amount effective to increase a concentration of 5-hydroxyindoleacetaldehyde or 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetaldehyde formed during catabolism of serotonin or dopamine.

8. (Previously presented) A method of reducing alcohol consumption in a mammal comprising administering a compound of Formula I



Formula I

wherein:

- R₁ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, branched or straight chain (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, (C₃-C₆)alkadienyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbonyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₄-C₆)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, (C₅-C₁₀)carboxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di(C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl;
- R₂ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkoxy;
- R₃ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, and carboxy;
- R₄ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy;
- R₅ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, amino, branched or straight chain (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, (C₃-C₆)alkadienyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₆)haloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C₂-C₆)alkynyloxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbonyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₄-

C₆alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocycloxy, heterocyclcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl

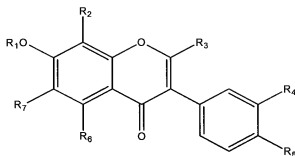
R₆ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy; and

R₇ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, and C₁-C₆ alkoxy,

in an amount effective to increase a concentration of 5-hydroxyindoleacetaldehyde or 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetaldehyde formed during catabolism of serotonin or dopamine.

9. (Previously presented) The method of claim 7, wherein the mammal is a human.
12. (Previously presented) The method of claim 7, wherein the compound does not inhibit monoamine oxidase.
13. (Previously presented) The method of claim 7, wherein R₅ is hydroxy or amino.
14. (Previously presented) The method of claim 8, wherein R₁ is a straight chain alkyl.
15. (Previously presented) The method of claim 8, wherein R₁ is (C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl or (C₅-C₁₀)carboxyalkyl.
16. (Previously presented) The method of claim 7, wherein the compound is administered intraperitoneally, intramuscularly or orally.

26. (canceled) A compound having the structure of Formula I



Formula I

wherein:

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of carboxy, halo, amino, branched or straight chain (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, and heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di(C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkoxy;

R_3 is hydrogen;

R_4 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy;

R_5 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, hydroxy, halo, amino, branched or straight chain (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, (C₃-C₆)alkadienyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₆)haloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C₂-C₆)alkynyloxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbonyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₄-C₆)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C₁-

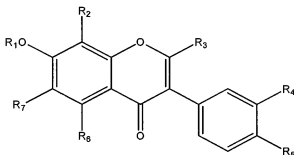
C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R₆ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy; and

R₇ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and halogen,

with the proviso that R₅ cannot be hydroxy when R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₆, and R₇ are all hydrogen.

27. (previously presented) A compound for inhibiting ALDH-2 comprising Formula I:



Formula I

wherein:

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, amino, branched or straight chain (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, (C₃-C₆)alkadienyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbonyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₄-C₆)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, (C₅-C₁₀)carboxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkoxy;

R₃ is hydrogen;

R₄ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy;

R₅ is selected from the group consisting of branched or straight chain (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, (C₃-C₆)alkadienyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₆)haloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C₂-C₆)alkynyloxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbonyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₄-C₆)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl

R₆ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy; and

R₇ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, and C₁-C₆ alkoxy.

28. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 26, wherein R₅ is hydroxy or amino.
29. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 27, wherein R₁ is a straight chain alkyl.
30. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 27, wherein R₁ is (C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl or (C₅-C₁₀)carboxyalkyl.